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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

K. FUJIYAMA  
Photographer.  
No. 10 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
Temporary Office,  
Mistral Hotel,  
Tel. 405.

June 15, 1922, Temperature 83.

Barometer 29.75

Rainfall 0.15 inch.

Humidity 80

June 15, 1921, Temperature 80.

No. 18,593

四拜禮


號五十六月六年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922.

日十二月五戌壬大歲年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

  
**JUST ARRIVED**  
**VICTOR RECORDS**  
FOR MAY  
AT  
**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**  
Exclusive Distributors.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
JUST ARRIVED  
  
New Cabin  
TRUNKS,  
Overland  
TRUNKS,  
WARDROBE TRUNKS  
and  
LEATHER SUIT CASES.  
**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

JUST RECEIVED  
a shipment of the world-famous Egyptian Cigarettes  
"NESTOR GIANACLOS",  
"SAKILLARI BROS."  
(amber-Perfume)  
and "PARADISE BIRDS."  
**GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.**  
12, Queen's Road Central

Est. 1892. **WINDSOR BROS.** Tel. K.508.  
Diamond Mounters and Manufacturing Jewellers,  
Masonic Jewellery a Speciality. Repairs neatly executed.  
20, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

**MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.**  
General Knitter & Dyer.  
Manufacturers of Woollen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &  
all kinds of Underwear.  
No. 6-12, Causeway Bay. Telephone 1301.  
Manager: YEUNG POK WAN.

We are manufacturers of  
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,  
Linen Hats, Topcoats, etc.  
  
Manufactured in  
HONGKONG  
by the  
**NAM YUET HAT FACTORY,**  
22-24, Shaukiwan Road.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Tel. 636. Tel. 636.

— ENGLISH MADE —  
**"STERLING SILVER"**  
WARE  
is now being displayed  
AT

**J. ULLMANN & CO.**  
HONGKONG.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE RIO EXHIBITION.

#### CURZON WANTS TO SEND A SQUADRON.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons Lord Curzon drew attention to the fact that a Japanese squadron is going to Rio de Janeiro in honour of the forthcoming exhibition. He suggested that the Admiralty should reconsider their decision not to send a squadron from Bermuda. Col. Amery replied that the Admiralty considered that adequate representation would necessitate the despatch of a squadron of no fewer than two battle cruisers, which would cost £50,000, therefore it was regretfully decided that the squadron should not be sent.

### HUNT COP RESULT.

The Hunt Cop results are:—

Vazzy (20 to 1).....	1
Stratford (100 to 7).....	2
Crabtree (6 to 1).....	3

Twenty ran. Won by a short head, a length and a half separating second and third.

### LATE SIR ROSS SMITH.

#### FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, June 14.

The body of Sir Ross Smith was landed in a coffin covered with the Australian flag amid impressive ceremonies. The flags on all the ships were half-masted and thousands subsequently filed into the cathedral to view the catafalque where the dead airman will be in state till the funeral to-morrow.

### CHINA'S LITTLE WAR.

#### NEWS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 14.

There has been fresh fighting at Shanhaiwan. The Chihliites have hitherto had 1,300 casualties but the Fengtien right wing has been driven back. Chihli reinforcements are rushing up.

### LENIN LAYS OFF.

#### TRIUMPHATE APPOINTED TO ACT.

Berlin, June 14.

The "Freiheit" announces that Lenin has been obliged by reasons of health to take six months' leave, a triumvirate consisting of Stalin, Kameneff and Rykoff is replacing him. Stalin is a Georgian Turk. Kameneff, President of the Moscow Soviets and regarded as a Liberal, and Rykoff, one of the first champions of the new economic policy, is believed to be a Liberal.

### NEW UNIVERSITY'S WINDFALL.

LONDON, June 15.

Lord Haldane at Nottingham laid the foundation stone of the new East Midland university and announced the receipt of an anonymous donation of a hundred-thousand pounds towards its endowment.

### AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

MELBOURNE, June 14.

The federal Government will permit the Rev. Ormuz to land under a guarantee that he leave Australia by the next steamer.

[A Sydney message of June 12 indicated that the Rev. Ormuz, Syrian minister to the Syrian community of Chicago, was not allowed to land because of his views on the subject of Indians' disabilities under the Commonwealth laws.]

### THE HIGUE CONFERENCE.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR TO-MORROW.

THE HAGUE, June 14.

The British and other delegates are gathering for to-morrow's opening conference on the Russian question in the great hall of Justice at the Peace Palace, where seats are provided for fifty-nine delegates, besides experts. Elaborate arrangements have been made to protect the Russians during their stay.

### THE HUNGARIAN ELECTION.

BUDAPEST, June 14.

The final results of the Hungarian elections are: Government 105, Opposition 79, Independents 3.

### THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 5/16.  
To-day's opening rate 2/7 5/16.

### ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

#### KEEN DEBATE FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, June 14.

The question of anti-dumping legislation is likely to arise in acute form in the near future when the Commons will be asked to endorse the Cabinet's decision enforcing the anti-dumping provision of the Safeguarding of Industries Act in the case of fabric for gloves. The fact that the decision only secured a small majority in the Cabinet after five months' discussion foreshadows a keen debate on protection between the two wings of the coalition.

### FINANCES OF THE COLONIES.

#### UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEES URGED.

LONDON, June 14.

A deputation from the Federation of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce has submitted to the Under Secretary for the Colonies (Hon. E. F. L. Wood) proposals for the establishment of unofficial committees in the colonies, to advise Governors on matters of finance, also a similar body in London to keep in touch with the Colonial Office. The deputation urged the desirability of postponing certain general schemes of development undertaken under the influence of the boom period and of readjusting finances.

The Hon. E. F. L. Wood, replying, questioned whether high taxation would result in extravagant expenditure and emphasised the retrenchments by the colonial governments during the past two years. He expressed the opinion that it would be a short-sighted policy to defer many development schemes which were largely undertaken to benefit British industry. Trade would profit when trade is revived. He pointed out that there was nothing to prevent any Governor on his own initiative establishing an advisory committee and mentioned that one had already been appointed in Kenya. He referred sympathetically to the idea of a London advisory committee.

### CROWNS JUMP.

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 14.

Crowns jumped twenty-five per cent before the Bourse opened, including the pound sterling at 73,000 compared with 100,000 yesterday, as a result of steps taken to form a new Austrian Note Bank following the conference of representatives of the Government and Rothschild's Austrian Bank. Newspapers are sanguine that the new bank will be the first step towards the reconstruction of Austria.

### SOUTH IRISH CONSTITUTION.

#### SATISFACTORY RESULT REACHED.

LONDON, June 14.

It is understood in London that negotiations regarding the draft of the South Irish Constitution have reached a result generally regarded as satisfactory to all parties concerned.

### "GERMANY'S SIX POINTS."

#### MANIFESTO FROM HERR STINNES.

BERLIN, June 14.

A manifesto inspired by Hugo Stinnes published and headed "Germany's six points" declares that Germany will become bankrupt and be unable to pay reparations unless Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Ruhrort, the left bank of the Rhine and the Saar Basin are evacuated and the 25 per cent. levy on exports and other restrictions on trade abolished, and the frontiers of Upper Silesia restored.

### NEW GUINEA.

#### AUSTRALIA'S RULE CRITICISED.

SYDNEY, June 15.

Referring to Australian criticisms of the Commonwealth's rule in New Guinea, Premier Hughes said that Germany by insidious propaganda was endeavouring to persuade the world that Australia was not fit to govern New Guinea, but the retention of these islands was essential for Australia's safety.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Summit SHIRTS.**

Cut and finish?  
Materials?  
Wear?

Excellent!  
Irresponsible!  
Without equal!

New stock in White and White with neat coloured stripes with collar, to match.  
\$6.50. \$8.50 each.

"SUMMIT" COLLARS ARE JUST AS GOOD.

obtainable only from

**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

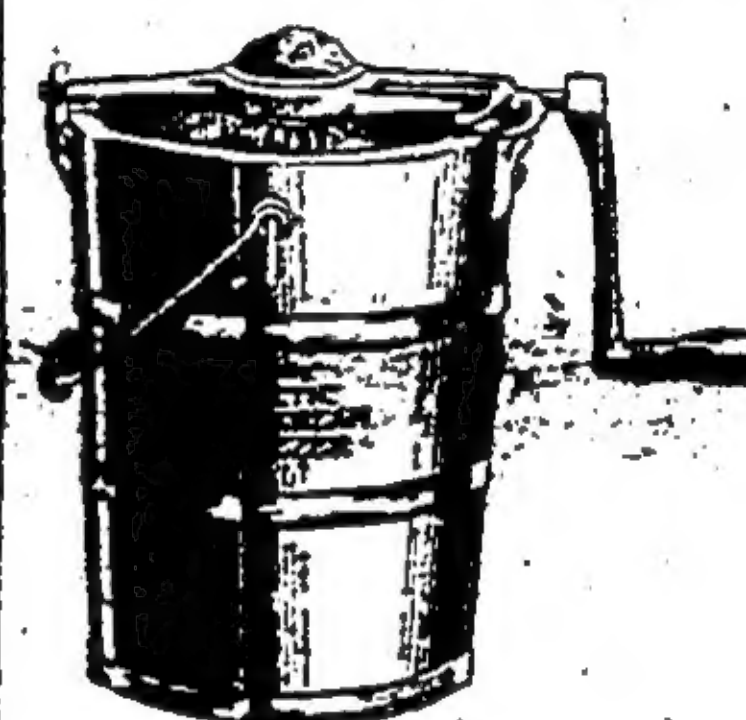
To obtain immunity from attacks and the attendant dangers of the bites by  
**MOSQUITOES & SANDFLIES**

### MOSQUITOL

An infallible preventive against the bites of mosquitoes and other insects. A little rubbed on the exposed parts will keep them away. Sprinkled on the bed or pillow drives mosquitoes away and enables you to sleep in the hot weather without nets. Its application will also instantly allay the irritation caused by the bites or stings of insects generally. Guaranteed not to injure the most delicate skin, however often it is used.

MADE AND SOLD BY  
**THE PHARMACY,**  
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)  
22 Queen's Road Central.

## A FREEZER THAT IS



RELIABLE

EASY TO HANDLE

QUICK TO SATISFY

ASK FOR THE "ARCTIC" WHEN YOU COME IN NEXT TIME.

Sizes from 1 qt. to 6 qts.

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG "EMPORIUM."

### ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchsen Lump Coal stands for economy in coal value. All heavy Coals have a large percentage of dust which are PRACTICALLY WASTE. The dust in FUCHSEN Lump burns into lumps as soon as they are cast into boilers. Fuchsen Lump coal burns cleanly and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

**SHING LIP & CO.**  
Coal Merchants & Contractors. 22, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 226. Cable address "Kienkong".  
Sole Agents for Fuchsen Coal.  
We stock in our godowns 12 grades of other Fuchsen Coal.

## THE YUEN WO STORE.

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers.  
Office No. 38, Tung Man Street, Phone 2740.  
Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone K. 731.  
Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. C. LEUNG.

## GINS & LIQUEURS

FROM

**ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.**

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.,**  
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 75.

**LIFEGUARD**  
BRITISH LIFEGUARD  
MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRALIA  
SWEETENED  
Condensed Milk  
NET WEIGHT 14 OZS.

Stocked by:—SUI YIOK,

TAI LOY, WAI LOONG,

KWONG FOOK LEE and YEE OHAN.



## LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY, June 19, 1922,

commencing at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

About 1500 Selected Stamps mostly

(including Hongkong 96 cents Brown)

Full particulars from Catalogue.

On view from Thursday the 15th

inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

June 10.

Mrs. Amphlett Mr. S. C. Harris

Mr. C. W. Andersen Mr. G. St. Heaps

Mr. J. H. Backhouse Mr. J. Park Jackson

Mr. R. R. Belling Mr. C. D. Jackson

Mr. C. H. Benson Mr. E. H. King

Mr. E. J. Birbeck Mr. C. Knight

Mr. E. Blackburn Mr. and Mrs. C.

Mr. N. Blumenthal Mr. and Mrs. C.

Mr. C. A. Collins Mr. H. D. Lawrie

Mr. J. W. Cane Mr. J. S. Thomson

Mr. P. Gorman Capt. L. Mackay

Miss G. Conkling Mr. and Mrs. Marriott

Mr. W. V. Cuthbert Dr. J. Morrison

Mr. D. R. Davies Mr. L. L. Morlock

Mr. J. C. Dunn Dr. W. Rosenham

Mr. H. E. Eden Mr. A. H. Rowe

Mr. W. Farley Mr. W. G. Serin

Mr. C. D. Farmer and son

Mrs. A. Fraser Mr. and Mrs. Symonds

Mr. M. Gull Mr. J. S. Watson

Mr. T. P. Hall Mr. C. B. Watkins

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. N. Wight

Hannibal

## PALACE HOTEL.

June 13.

Capt. J. M. Anderson Mr. J. J. Jouis

Mr. Carl Berg Mr. and Mrs. McCaw

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. McE. G. H. Moore

Mr. E. Bole Mr. E. A. Murphy

Mr. A. G. Bridden Mr. and Mrs. J. H.

Capt. T. Brown Mr. and Mrs. P. L.

Mr. C. C. Chan Capt. G. H. Pearce

Mr. E. V. Dahl Mr. and Mrs. W. F.

Mr. A. P. Davis Mr. and Mrs. W. F.

Mr. W. F. Gleisner Mr. and Mrs. Russell

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Russell

Mr. T. T. Sinclair

## PEAK HOTEL.

March 13.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. J. Mr. A. H. Hollings-

worth

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mr. and Mrs. L. H.

Adams

Mr. E. J. Atollie Mr. and Mrs. F.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Atollie

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Atollie

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Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Atollie

## INTIMATIONS

JUST RECEIVED

Gibbons'

Postage Stamp Catalogue

Part 2nd

of

Foreign Countries 1922-23

at \$4.50.

GRACA &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Pictorial

Post Cards, Garden Seeds, etc.

No. 18, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 230. Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY &amp; CO.,

6, DAGULAB STREET,

Opposite Sanyama &amp; Co.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

OFFICE: 24, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.

General Contractors

House and Office Furnishings

Ship's Upholsterers and Painters

Tel. 4303.

## MASSAGE.

MRS. HONDA, MRS. KINAKI and

R. SHIMIZU.

No. 24 Wyndham Street,

(opposite to the "China Mail")

## SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.

No. 18, Wyndham Street.

## TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Dentist to the late SIEN KING,

14, Dagulab Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

DENTIST TO THE LATE SIEN KING.

14, Dagulab Street.

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DENTIST TO THE LATE SIEN KING.

## CHARTING THE SEAS.

## WORK OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

It is fitting that the premier maritime nation of the world, says the Naval Correspondent of the Morning Post, should have a far-reaching organization which supplies mariners of all countries not only with charts but with hydrographical data necessary to safe navigation and pilotage. The Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, although it possesses the admiration and respect of all seafarers, is little known to the public, and it is only very occasionally that references to its work appear in the Press.

Such a reference occurred recently. An erroneous report appeared of a case heard before the Naval Prize Tribunal, in which it was stated that in 1915 part of the sea between the Shetlands and the Orkneys was uncharted. The officer to whom this statement was attributed took the first opportunity of contradicting it in public. What he had referred to was the enormous demand for charts of that locality due to its importance as a war area; a demand which, taken into conjunction with war requirements elsewhere, threw an enormous strain on the Hydrographic Department.

Although, practically speaking, all hydrographical surveying on the part of the British Admiralty was suspended during the war, with the exception of that necessary in preparation for and in furtherance of operations, the naval character of the war, particularly the Government control of shipping, rendered it necessary, for the Hydrographic Department to multiply by many times the peace output of charts and other publications. The following figures give some idea of the accomplishment:

Charts Notices to Mariners.

Year. Printed. Published.

1913..... 889,336 9,925,000

1917..... 2,579,225 25,600,000

Sailing Directions Printed.

Year. Books. Supplements.

1913..... 55,000 54,500

1917..... 109,000 241,500

THE MARINER'S FRIEND.

A Hydrographic Department was first established under the Admiralty in 1785. An Order in Council, dated August 12 of that year, recommended that a proper person should be appointed Hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty and entrusted with the care and custody of such plans and charts as are now or may hereafter be deposited in this office, belonging to the public, and to be charged with the duty of selecting and compiling all such information as may appear to be requisite for the purpose of improving the navigation, and for the guidance and direction of the commanders of your Majesty's ships.

Previously British seamen had been entirely dependent for their charts upon private enterprise, in which, for many years, the Dutch led the way. In 1671, however, Charles II. appointed an official styled the "Hydrographer-Royal," who seems to have enjoyed for a time a monopoly of chart-selling in England. The method employed by the Hydrographer Royal was apparently the simple one of "pinning" the Dutch publications. Captain Cook himself was permitted to add to his private income by the sale of the surveys he made in Newfoundland, being required to hand only the originals over to the Admiralty.

Since its formation the history of the Hydrographic Department has been one of constant progress and assistance to the mariners of the world. It can be said that British Admiralty charts are carried in the ships of war of every nation. Although used by a large number, British merchant vessels are not bound by law to carry Admiralty charts, but they are required to be supplied with the latest information. This information is, in the main part, obtained through the medium of notices to mariners published by the Hydrographic Department, who in such matters maintain a close liaison with similar bodies in other countries. This work, by itself, entails a large organization, as information regarding hydrographical changes and alterations in navigational marks is continually flowing in from all quarters of the world, necessitating digestion and co-ordination before publication in the form of a notice to mariners.

The distribution of Admiralty charts and hydrographic publications at home, other than to the Navy, is in the hands of a principal agent, while sub agents are to be found at all the principal British ports at home and abroad, and also at certain foreign ports. All charts supplied to the general public are purchased through these agents.

WORLD-RENOUNDED ACCREDIT.

The actual survey required for the preparation of new charts and for the revision of existing ones is a matter necessitating careful planning in advance. For this work the Hydrographic Department employs

## eight surveying vessels, four of which work in home and adjacent waters, the remainder being attached to the Mediterranean, China, North America and West Indies, and Australian stations. The vessels at home do their actual surveying during the spring, summer, and autumn, lying up with reduced crews during the winter, when the officers transfer the results of their labours on to paper.

## Hydrographical surveying differs from the preparation of maps on land, where change is very gradual. In certain localities the bottom of the sea undergoes constant changes. New shoals are formed, and channels, unless constantly dredged, silt up. This necessitates unremitting attention on the part of the Hydrographic Department, and it follows that if the ship's officers and men necessary for the work are not available accuracy of charts will suffer, which, in its turn, will react detrimentally on the Navy, and Mercantile Marine. This point should not be lost sight of in the present passion for economy.

## The personnel of the surveying service—the sea-going part of the Hydrographic Department—is drawn from the officers and men of the Navy. A very high standard of proficiency is required, and, in consequence, officers who once qualify as surveyors remain in that branch for the rest of their active careers. The work is strenuous—taking soundings from boats day after day is monotonous into the bargain. There is no limit for the performers on the surveying stage; they have their reward in the consciousness of work well done and in the confidence of the maritime world in the accuracy of their compilations.

## A PERSONAL TRIESTE.

At the Admiralty there is a naval element of experienced surveyors under the direction of the Hydrographer—a Rear-Admiral and surveyor—who superintends the various activities of the department, while a civilian staff of cartographers and other experts performs the work connected with publication, the actual printing of the charts being done by contractors.

The Hydrographic Department can justly claim to have charted the navigable waters of the world. It can claim to be the doyen of similar bodies the world over, and it initiated the steps which resulted in the assembling of the International Hydrographic Conference in London in 1919. One of the most beneficial results of this conference is a standardisation of signs, symbols, and method of showing depth of water on charts.

Finally, as one who for many years was responsible for the navigation and pilotage of his Majesty's ships, it is not out of place to pay a personal tribute to the accuracy and high standard of the tools of the trade supplied by the department.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BOTTLED MESSAGES.

## PHONE RECEIVER KEEPS THEM TILL YOU RETURN.

Bottling up a telephone message until the person rung up has returned to the office or home has become a possibility by the combination of an invention of Poulsen, the famous wireless telephone pioneer, and a wireless valve.

If a telephone call is made and the person wanted is not available, a simple recording instrument can be set in motion and a message dictated that can be repeated at any time later.

The Poulsen telegraph, invented many years ago, is a device in which a telephone message can be impressed upon a moving steel ribbon by means of magnetic action. When the ribbon has run through a simple reproducing device it repeats the message, but so feebly that the invention was abandoned.

An instrument has now been constructed by a man named A. Nassirich with which the reproduced sound can be amplified to any degree of loudness by the use of one of the valves now employed universally in wireless reception. The steel wire or ribbon, with its magnetic message, can be removed from the instrument and sent by post and the message reproduced in any other instrument, and permanent records can be made of speeches and so on.

The inventor claims that a message or signal may be spoken from a train into a railway line and received by the driver of the train following.

## FRESH WATER SUPPLY.

bavel and Storage of water in reservoirs in the last June, 1922.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon Water Works Level.

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## BURNETT'S

FINEST LONDON

## DRY GIN

unique in character and flavour.

Gives that distinctive excellence  
to a Cocktail.

Sole Importers:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 3145SMART  
TEA AND DINNER  
GOWNS  
&  
DAINTY BLOUSES  
FROM PARIS.  
NEW STOCKS OF  
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## The China Mail

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922.

## HOUSE SHORTAGE.

We find ourselves to be in sympathy with the trend of some remarks offered by the Daily Press on Wednesday, concerning the Government's land policy. The Cheungchau colonies have certainly deserved greater encouragement than they have got—if they can be said to have got any. Every man willing to develop a piece of idle land here should have the most sympathetic encouragement from the Government, which must ultimately benefit. We support the too high price of poor land (apart altogether from city lots) and the too harassing conditions, are due to the Government regarding this asset as a chief source of income, in relief of taxation, now that its opium revenue cannot be counted upon. Partly, also, the official attitude seems to be that too easy terms in outlying areas, where enterprising pioneers may show a disposition to develop, and where the Government prima facie has all to gain and nothing to lose, might form embarrassing precedents. We have in mind at the moment the case of a man who was willing to give the Government a lump sum, say \$50 to \$100, for a 25 year lease of a small island in Gin Drinkers Bay. It is a mere rock with a skin of soil on it, and no one is likely to ask for it for a hundred years to come, save some eccentric hermit of the type. This man's idea was to put up a Robinson Crusoe shack, and sink a well, and cultivate any patches capable of cultivation, in his own way and time, at his leisure. He found that the Department responsible proposed

to survey it, measure up its square feet, charge accordingly, and impose all the conditions usual in areas where there is a demand. The case is not a typical one, and proves very little, but it indicates an attitude that will not encourage the spread of permanent residents. We have heard many complaints by persons who have proposed to erect humble bungalows in outlying parts. It would seem that the authorities are afraid such people might be "detrop" in case "some day" grander and wealthier applicants might fancy the same localities. In urban Hongkong land is scarce, and the square foot is a reasonable unit. In rural Hongkong land is plentiful—land that is put to no use at present—and a different mode of allotment might well be followed, if the growth of the place is desired. On the face of it, \$55 per acre for Cheungchau home sites is far too dear. It is the figure named by the Daily Press, and we take it, our contemporary worked it out correctly. But as a matter of fact Cheungchau and similar land is not measured by acre, but by square foot, as if it were town lots. This leads to misleading comparisons. Half acre lots at an inclusive round sum, with a minimum of building restrictions (just enough to discourage speculation) would be a more suitable policy in such areas. Yet away out there at Shatin, where it would be good for the Government, good for the railway, and good all round to have more residents, we understand the terms, by the square foot, sites that do not even exist, sites that have to be reclaimed from the sea. It is absurd. The surprising thing is, that anyone should be willing to buy in such conditions.

With regard to one of our contemporary's remarks, we must register dissent. It is not quite fair to discuss the Repts Ordinance to say,

"as a remedy for the evils due to the chronic house shortage," that it is inadequate and actually aggravating, which is the effect of our contemporary's words. The evils it cures are due to more than that. They are due to inordinate greed, and to something like a conspiracy of silence. It is true that if there were no house shortage, the squereers would find themselves obstructed without such an Ordinance; but we must not forget that the Ordinance was made to meet conditions as they are, and not as they ought to be. It does meet them, largely; and we do not agree that it discourages house-builders. Other things are doing that. When they are changed, the exemption of new buildings from the Ordinance will be found quite enough encouragement. The other things include the land question with which we have been dealing, urban scarcity and rural Red Tape, the dearth of material and labour, and the multiplicity of ways for getting quicker and larger profits.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Joao J. Basto has been admitted a partner in Noronha and Co., printers and publishers.

This afternoon the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., was sworn as Officer Administering the Government.

The Hongkong Water Polo Association meets on Monday next at the V.R.C. at 6 p.m.

A presentation to Mr. W. Budge takes place at the Engineers' Institute on Friday at 6 p.m.

The V. R. C. holds an extraordinary general meeting tomorrow when the system of payment for refreshments will be discussed.

Chinese boarding house keepers and their employers reached an agreement yesterday regarding the wages dispute, the demands of the men being acceded to.

Suffering from a fractured leg and injuries to the spine, caused through falling or jumping from the first floor verandah of No. 23, Wing-lung Street, a young Chinese was yesterday afternoon taken to the hospital for treatment.

While L. S. Andrew was chasing a sampan yesterday the occupant threw articles overboard to prevent their seizure. He also jumped in but was rescued. Brought before Commander C. W. Beckwith at the Marine Court this morning the man was fined \$50.

The flags of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., were half-masted to-day on receipt of the news of the death of Mr. A. J. Frey, vice-president in charge of the operation of the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Under the old Pacific Mail Co., he was assistant to the vice-president and general manager.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has bought from the executors of Mr. Edward Ezra's estate the latter's property in Hongkong (Shanghai), for \$1,050,000. The property referred to covers an area of 21 mow, and is situated in the neighbourhood of Hongkong Market, Mingbong Road, Boone Road Nanking Road and Wanchang Road. It comprises 173 Chinese shops and houses, nine foreign houses and a Japanese hotel. The transaction was carried through by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.

## "EASMA" CLUB.

GOOD NEWS FOR ACTIVE  
SERVICE MEN.

Their way very materially smoothed by Sir Paul Chater's munificent gift of \$5,000 towards furnishing expenses, the Committee of the E.A.S.M.A. Service Men's Association have been pushing ahead with the job of establishing a Club and headquarters for the Association at No. 17 Queen's Road Central, above the premises of Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor.

Three large rooms have been comfortably fitted up as a billiard room, lounge and bar, and the opening date has been fixed for next Saturday, June 17, at 5 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) has consented to open the Club at a function which will take the form of an informal smoke concert.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

Diarrhoea is always more or less prevalent during the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

## AUCTIONEER'S ADVICE.

TO INQUIRING BIDDERS.

YESTERDAY'S LAND SALE.

\$231,600 was realized at Messrs. Lammett Brothers' auction rooms, Duddell Street, in a little over an hour and a half yesterday afternoon, when a sale was held of five lots of valuable leasehold properties forming part of the estate of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammett was in charge of the sale, and the auction rooms were choked full with prospective purchasers. In fact, accommodation was so heavily taxed that even standing room could not be had inside, and many had to remain in the street and content themselves by bidding through a window behind the auctioneer. Chinese bidders were in the majority, while there were also some ladies present.

Competition was keen and the bidding brisk, rising by bids of \$100, with occasional bids of \$200, \$300, \$500 as the sale progressed and the excitement increased. On the whole, however, the bidders were cautious.

There were a few amusing incidents during the sale, particularly when one of the would-be purchasers enquired if he would be able to take immediate possession if he purchased one of the houses. Mr. Lammett replied that he thought everyone knew the law of Hongkong and the existence of the Ordinance at present in force. If the present occupier of the house could be persuaded to go elsewhere, then all was well, but if he refused to leave then that was the end of it, and the law was on the occupier's side. "But I will tell you what you can do," Mr. Lammett proceeded. "If you want to build another house on the site, for yourself, and pull down the present one, then you can give the occupier three months to quit. The occupier would have to go then, and you will have got rid of him lawfully."

Later Dr. Kew asked how one could build on the spare ground in the lot, as was mentioned in the conditions of sale, as read out, with the occupier still in possession of the present building.

Mr. Lammett said that he had never mentioned "spare ground." What he did say was that more houses could be built "on the site" if the approval of the Building Authorities was obtained. "What you can do immediately after you have purchased the property is to give three months' notice to the present occupier and then submit your plans for the new buildings to the Building Authorities; and I don't mind betting that you won't get your plans back by the end of the three months..." (Laughter). Mr. Lammett hastened to explain that this was because the Government is exceptionally busy at present working on new roads, reclamations, etc., that it would not have time to consider the plans, which, after all, were of lesser importance. "And they are very short-handed," he added.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley was present to represent Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, solicitors for the Executor.

The first lot offered was Rural Building Lot No. 172, a building site at Repulse Bay. The sale was subject to the approval of H.E. the Governor, of the purchaser, and the property was to be held for a term of 75 years from June 30, 1921 and renewable for a further term of 75 years. The Crown rent is \$150 per annum, and there is a stipulation that buildings of a value of not less than \$15,000 must be completed and ready for occupation within 24 months from June 30, 1921.

Bidding for the lot, described as a site suitable for not more than two European houses, started at \$7,500 and after some spirited bidding, the property was knocked down for \$15,100 to Mr. E. M. Raymond.

Lot No. 2 was No. 11, Babington Path, offered for a term of 99 years from June 25, 1862 at a Crown rent of \$7.58 per annum.

There was strong competition for this lot. Starting at \$3,000, the lot was sold to Dr. Woo for \$60,100. Many Chinese, including Mr. Chan Harr, competed.

Although a smaller parcel, No. 13, Babington Path, was sold to Mr. Leung Pat Yee for \$61,200, the bidding starting at \$20,000. This lot was also offered for 99 years, and carried an annual Crown rent of \$5.92.

The fourth lot was No. 46, Robinson Road, adjoining the other two houses. The bidding started at \$40,000 and rose by rapid bidding to \$68,200 when it was sold to Mr. Kok To Kai. Also offered for 99 years, the property bears a Crown rent of \$6.38 per annum.

The last lot was No. 11, Broadwood Road, at present occupied by Mr. Charles Gerken, offered for 75 years with option for another 75 years, and a Crown rent of \$130.

There was keen competition between Dr. Kew, and Mr.

## CHINESE PREMIERSHIP.

OFFERED TO WU TING FANG.

PEKING, June 14.

W.W. Yen has telegraphed to Wu Ting-fang offering him the premier-ship but no reply has yet been received.—Reuter.

## OUR POLICE FORCE.

ACTIVITIES IN 1921.

The following facts are gleaned from the report for 1921 of 1921 of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The total cases reported to the Police during the year was 12,242, or 330 more than in 1920. The average for the last five years is 10,530.6.

Twenty-five murders were reported as against 23. Arrests were made in ten cases and two convictions were obtained.

Cases of manslaughter dropped from ten to two.

Gang robberies reported were 56, an increase of 16. Street and highway robberies showed a slight decrease—from 31 to 27. There were 22 cases of robbery with violence. Arrests were made and convictions obtained in three cases.

The estimated value of property stolen is \$373,531.78, a decrease of \$161,035.42. Property recovered amounted to \$34,383.99.

Five hundred and twenty-two mendicants were arrested.

Motor licences granted numbered 908, with 666 drivers licences, motor cycles licensed numbered 270 with 284 drivers. Licenses were granted to 3258 rickshaws and 1218 chairs.

2971 dogs were licensed.

The establishment of the force is shown as 185 Europeans, 430 Indians and 744 Chinese.

Police expenditure amounted to \$1,443,627. Revenue collected was \$259,876. The Fire Brigade cost \$83,470.

The estimated damage due to fire was \$454,728.

The motor ambulances attended 420 calls.

## THE SIGN ON THE DOOR.

Whether it be produced on stage or screen the first essential of a play that aspires to be successful is a well planned plot. The second is the securing of a caste that is capable of developing it to its maximum of dramatic force. Both of these desiderata find a place in "The Sign on the Door," the absorbing drama which is at present being shown at the Coronet.

Running its course between romance and tragedy, with a relieving tinge of bright humour, the story works up to the poignant moment where the young wife, as the sequel to an innocent pre-matrimonial escapade, finds herself in the tragic situation of having to watch her husband kill the son of her erstwhile employer. He goes away after taking a "Not to be disturbed" placard on the door, little dreaming that behind it is his wife.

How, to shield her husband, she calls up the police and takes blame for the affair and the extraordinary denouement which clears the mystery and restores her happiness is portrayed in telling fashion by Norma Talmadge who makes a noteworthy addition to her long list of dramatic triumphs.

## "DIDN'T REMEMBER ANYTHING."

A man named James White, who looked like a seafaring man, was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy this morning, with disorderly conduct and damaging the uniform of a Chinese constable.

The defendant said that he did not remember anything.

Taking into consideration the fact that the defendant had been in a cell since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 or 4 days' jail on the charge of disorderly conduct, and ordered the defendant to make good the damage to the constable's uniform.

Fred Ellis for this lot. Starting at \$10,000, the bidding rose to \$29,000 when the property was knocked down to Mr. Chan Tong, compradore of the Dairy Farm Co., who joined in the bidding towards the end.

The area of the properties are as follows:—Lot No. 1, one acre; Lot No. 2, 20,900 sq. ft.; Lot No. 3, 16,325 sq. ft.; Lot No. 4, 12,200 sq. ft.; and Lot No. 5, 22,560 sq. ft.

## NEW GIANT BRIDGE.

3,816FT. STRUCTURE OVER  
SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Australia is shortly to have one of the biggest bridges in the world.

A 3,816ft. structure with a 1,600ft. main span—4½ft. longer than the centre span of Brooklyn Bridge, New York—is to be erected across Sydney Harbour, linking up Dawe's Point and Milson's Point. The deck of the bridge will carry four lines of railway, a road 35ft. wide, a motor-car road 18ft. wide, and a 15ft. pathway for walkers.

Tenders for this, one of the largest constructional works now in prospect in any country, are being invited by the Agent-General in London for New South Wales from contractors in Britain and on the Continent. They are being also advertised for in the United States and Canada.

The Forth (Cantilever) Bridge in Scotland is 5,330ft. long. The Brooklyn (Suspension) Bridge is 5,989ft. long. London's Tower Bridge measures only 940ft.

## FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

AMONG 16TH CENTURY  
MARRIAGE RECORDS.

A record has been established this year at Doctors' Commons, Knight-bridge-street, E.C., by the number of people who have gone there to search old marriage records in the hope of finding that they are entitled to inherit the wealth left by dead people.

"Some people go back to the 16th and 17th centuries," an official told a reporter. "When they come in they nearly all talk of their relationship to a dead millionaire."

"One man, I remember, spent two days in turning up old marriage documents. He came again the third day, and when I told him he was wasting his time, he replied that I was in league with others to prevent him from getting the proofs he wanted to establish his claim."

"After 20 years' experience at this office I am still amazed at the number of people who come here in the hope of finding an easy way to a fortune. Never yet have I met a person who could obtain the necessary proofs."

"The searchers are not only men. We get plenty of women as well."

## NO "OBEY."

NEW U.S. WEDDING SERVICE.

American brides of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which corresponds to the Church of England, will not be required to promise either to serve or to obey their husbands if the recommendation adopted by a Commission for the Revision of the Prayer Book is confirmed by the General Convention of the Church.

The proposed changes reflect the new status of women. Thus while the man is no longer viewed as his wife's lord and master, on the other hand the commission proposes to abolish the ceremony of giving in marriage, a hymn or anthem being inserted at the point where the clergyman now says, "Who giveth this woman..."

Both parties, it is suggested, should be asked the same question promising to love, honour, and comfort each other and to forsake all others as long as either lives. The Commission further proposes to abolish the ceremony of giving in marriage, a hymn or anthem being inserted at the point where the clergyman now says, "Who giveth this woman..."

Another change suggested is the insertion of a prayer for blessing the ring, which reads, "Bless, O Lord, this ring that she who wears it may abide in Thy peace and continue in Thy favour unto her life's end."

NEW BANK FOR  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong is to have yet another Bank. Premises are being prepared now in the basement of the Club Lusitano, on the Duddell Street frontage, for the Sino-Scandinavian Bank which is to open for business here early next month.



## COOL CUSTOMERS.

THIEVES' BIG HAUL.

CHINESE FILM ROBBER.

Armed robbers broke into the Hui Lai Wah Californian merchant firm of No. 154, Connaught Road Central, last night and made a big haul of money and jewellery worth several thousands of dollars.

The shop had just been closed for business at 7 p.m. and the accountant was busy in the rear cubicle, making up the accounts, when suddenly 7 or 8 men, all armed with revolvers, made their appearance, as if from nowhere. The accountant had heard nothing to arouse his suspicions, and the shop had been thoroughly searched by the robbers as usual, before departing for the night.

The accountant was ordered to surrender the safe keys, but although the intruders were armed, he very pluckily put up a stiff struggle against them. He was stunned by a knock on the head with the handle of a revolver and then bound and gagged. The robbers took the keys from his girdle and opening the safe, emptied its contents on the floor. They coolly spent several minutes looking through a pile of documents, which they eventually decided was not worth taking away and pitched into a corner of the cubicle. However, they helped themselves to all the cash they could lay their hands on, taking \$1,850 in American gold and paper currency, \$40 in half-sovereigns, \$1,403 in Hongkong notes, and \$148 worth of jewellery, left with the firm by clients as security.

The robbers then opened the door of the shop and strolling out, closed it behind them. They all escaped. It was some time before the accountant was able to release himself and give the alarm. Detectives were out all night working on the case, but up to the time of writing no arrests have been made.

People in the shops occupying the houses on both sides of No. 154, told a China Mail reporter who made enquiries this morning, that they saw a number of men leaving the shop about 7.30 last night, but their suspicion was not aroused because of the orderly way the men came out, even stopping to close the door behind them. This effectively put them off the scent and led them to think they were the shop's folks knocking off work. When the alarm was given, of course, it was too late, the men having already gone several minutes.

## KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last monthly meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association a reply was received from the Government regarding the Association's representation on the need for better recreation facilities for Kowloon. This stated that the matter was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

With reference to the noises made by Chinese children in Nathan Road, on which subject the Association had previously addressed a letter to the Government, a reply was read stating that the Police had been given instructions to prevent unduly noisy behaviour in the streets. It was stated at the meeting that since the Association's action in this matter there had been an appreciable abatement of the nuisance.

The recent Police Court case, in which a "raid" was carried out on amiable children occupying the foot-path in Nathan Road, was considered in relation to the suggestion made in Court that the "raid" was in consequence of complaints made by the Kowloon Residents' Association. It was reported that the Association had not at any time complained of obstruction by amiable or their charges. The meeting approved of the letter already forwarded to the Press by the Hon. Secretary.

A lengthy discussion took place on matters which it is proposed to bring to the notice of the Government—in connection with the forthcoming Budget, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and draw up a comprehensive memorandum on the subject.

## BASEBALL.

H.K.F.C. AT PRACTICE.

An interesting fixture in local baseball is that by which the H.K.F.C. will meet the local mine. Already the footballers are getting their hands and eyes in, and last evening were practicing. They were assisted by Brown and Koch the pitcher and number of the local baseballers. The match should give a lift to baseball in this Colony.











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"KASHMIR"	8,841	28th July	do
"SUDAN"	7,000	15th July	Spore, Penang, Col'bo & B'ay.
"KARMA"	8,000	15th July	MAHARAJA, LONDON & A'warp.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	22nd Aug.	B'ay, MAHARAJA, LONDON & A'warp.
"SARDINIA"	8,531	15th Aug.	do
"DEVANA"	8,023	13th Sept.	do
"NOVARA"	8,530	13th Sept.	do
"MACEDONIA"	10,112	27th Sept.	B'ay, MAHARAJA, LONDON, A'warp.
"KALYAN"	8,587	11th Oct.	MAHARAJA, LONDON & A'warp.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	do
"KHYBER"	8,000	8th Nov.	do
"NAGAYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)			
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	30th June	Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
"GORA"	3,423	16th June	Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)			
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th July	Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

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"KARMA"	9,000	17th June	Shanghai, and Japan.
"JANUS"	4,454	18th June	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"SUDAN"	7,000	1st July	Shanghai only.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU  
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
* FERIA MARU	9,000	June 15th.
* TAIYO MARU	22,000	June 15th.
* SIBERIA MARU	22,000	July 5th.
* TENYO MARU	22,000	July 12th.
* KOREA MARU	22,000	July 30th.

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\* Calling at Dairen and omitting Shanghai.  
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ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
RAKTYO MARU	16,000	June 25th.
* GINTYO MARU	17,500	Sept. 5th.
* ANJO MARU	18,000	Oct. 9th.

\* Omit. Manila.  
For full information regarding passage fares and sailing apply to  
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#### THE "CHINA MAIL"

### NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to Mrs. Brown.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$25 per annum in advance and per month \$2.50. Single copies 10 cents.  
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Order 100 copies, 10% discount.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.  
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum in advance, single copies 10 cents each.  
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.  
New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.  
Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
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THE "CHINA MAIL"

#### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS

DEPARTURE

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

June 15 - D.L. Haiching.  
16 - C.N. Tean.  
17 - B.L. Jiaohong.

FOOCHOW.

June 16 - D.L. Haiching.  
17 - D.L. Haiching.

NINGPO.

June 17 - I.C.S.N. Takang.

SHANGHAI.

June 18 - B.F. Calabas.  
19 - N.Y.K. Yamagata Maru.  
20 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
21 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
22 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
23 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
24 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
25 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
26 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
27 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
28 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
29 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
30 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
31 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.

MANILA.

June 15 - I.C.S.N. Icomag.  
16 - A.L. Sinking.  
17 - A.L. Sinking.  
18 - A.L. Sinking.  
19 - A.L. Sinking.  
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30 - A.L. Sinking.  
31 - A.L. Sinking.

CEBU AND ILOILO.

June 16 - C.N. Tean.

SANDAKAN.

June 20 - I.C.S.N. Masang.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

June 18 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
19 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
20 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
21 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
22 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
23 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
24 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
25 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
26 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
27 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
28 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
29 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
30 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
31 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

June 18 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
19 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
20 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
21 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
22 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
23 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
24 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
25 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
26 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
27 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
28 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
29 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
30 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
31 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.

CALCUTTA.

June 16 - B. Gregory Apar.  
17 - P.M. Sinking.  
18 - P.M. Sinking.  
19 - P.M. Sinking.  
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30 - P.M. Sinking.  
31 - P.M. Sinking.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

June 16 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
17 - O.S.K. Sinking.  
18 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
19 - P.O. Sinking.  
20 - M.M. Sinking.  
21 - M.M. Sinking.  
22 - M.M. Sinking.  
23 - M.M. Sinking.  
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29 - M.M. Sinking.  
30 - M.M. Sinking.  
31 - M.M. Sinking.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

June 16 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
17 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
18 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
19 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
20 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
21 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
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29 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
30 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
31 - N.Y.K. Sinking.

JAPAN PORTS.

June 16 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
17 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
18 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
19 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
20 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
21 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
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27 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
28 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
29 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
30 - N.Y.K. Sinking.  
31 - N.Y.K. Sinking.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

June 16 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.

SAIGON.

June 16 - A.L. Sinking.  
17 - A.L. Sinking.  
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BANGKOK.

June 16 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
17 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
18 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
19 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
20 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
21 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
22 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
23 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
24 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
25 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
26 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
27 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
28 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
29 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
30 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.  
31 - I.C.S.N. Sinking.

SINGAPORE.

June 16 - G.L. Sinking.  
17 - G.L. Sinking.  
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31 - G.L. Sinking.

July 1 - R.F. Sinking.  
2 - O.S.K. Sinking.  
3 - S.E.E. Sinking.  
4 - R.F. Sinking.  
5 - G.L. Sinking.  
6 - P.O. Sinking.  
7 - R.F. Sinking.  
8 - E.L. Sinking.  
9 - O.S.K. Sinking.  
10 - R.F. Sinking.  
11 - M.M. Sinking.  
12 - B.F. Sinking.  
13 - R.F. Sinking.  
14 - P.O. Sinking.  
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August 1 - B.F. Sinking.  
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September 1 - B.F. Sinking.  
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THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF  
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**DRESS BILLS OF A  
COUNTESS.****JUDGE AND HER NEEDS IN  
SOCIETY.**

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice McCardie, Earl Cathcart, of Pont-street, S. W., was sued by Miss Gray, Ltd., of Brook-street, W., for £215 for eight gowns supplied to Countess Cathcart, whom he divorced recently. The defence was that the countess had no authority to pledge his credit, and that an allowance of £900 per annum was sufficient for necessities.

Mr. Hilbery, supporting the claim, explained that in June 1920 Countess Cathcart went to Miss Gray, Ltd., with a card of introduction. Gowns were selected, including two for evening wear, at prices varying from £21 to £33 12s. She inquired the prices, and did not behave in a reckless manner, said counsel, at the time. She was then, to the knowledge of the earl, going about to the society social functions as he desired her to do.

Mr. Hilbery said the earl was clearly responsible for anything his wife did in accordance with the style of living suitable to her position. It was impossible for her to appear day by day and week by week among the same set of people in the same circle in the same clothes.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Why? Mr. Hilbery said that to keep in this circle and hold her own in it the countess must have dresses.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Do you mean that a constant change of dress is a condition of your remaining in a certain circle of society? It must be a rigorous circle. How often must you change your dress?

Mr. Hilbery: Women's rigorous treatment of each other on the subject of dress is hardly to be exaggerated.

Counsel, proceeding, said the countess, with regard to the allowance then made to her, said that the earl did not provide her with a car, and she had to pay her own taxicab fares out of it, provide her own maid, the maid for the little girl, and all petty cash disbursements. She also said the earl required her to meet her own doctor's bills.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Does the duty fall upon me to determine how many dresses a countess should wear in London society?

Mr. Hilbery: That is a part of the case your lordship will have to decide.

**GRUMBLED NOT ENOUGH.**

Mr. Hilbery said if the countess was clothing herself, or going about in a manner unsuitable to the earl's means, Earl Cathcart, in order to prevent himself from becoming liable must take steps to prevent it. It would not do if he only grumbled.

Mr. Justice McCardie: What are the legal steps for a husband to take to prevent the wife from spending too much?

Mr. Hilbery: If the wife refuses to accept the command of the husband that she shall not pledge his credit or indulge in extravagance he can warn the world that he will no longer be responsible for debts incurred by his wife. Earl Cathcart advertised to that effect in the newspapers, but, unfortunately for Miss Gray, Ltd., only took that step a month after they had given credit.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Mr. Hilbery said that the countess is in South Africa.

Miss Dora Bowman, head waitress, said one of the gowns selected by Lady Cathcart was for a Court ball.

Mr. Justice McCardie read the list of gowns: Gown in black and gold; evening gown in blue and gold; gown in blue and gold with braid; The others were in blue and gold, black crepe with sequins, black net with water lily, black crepe de Chine, and a gown in black and lace.

Mr. Hilbery (to Miss Bowman): Is there anything unusual in a person like Countess Cathcart selecting 8 gowns in an afternoon? None whatever.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Up to what number do they go?—Sometimes to 10 or 12.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morris, K.C., Miss Bowman said that the lowest priced gown was 20 guineas.

Mr. Justice McCardie: I should like to know what is the proper measure of dress for a countess. What number of dresses would a countess have as a rule each year?—It is rather difficult to say.

Later Miss Bowman said the number would be 30 or 40 dresses a year for day and evening wear and about 12 sports suits in addition. There would be extra gowns for such events as the Monte Carlo season.

Would you give the same allowance as that to the wife of a baronet?—Yes.

Mr. Justice McCardie, concluding his investigation as to wardrobes, observed: Ordinary members of knight-hood must be getting quite nervous, I should think.

Mr. Frederick W. Shingleton, chairman of directors of Miss Gray, Ltd., said that when the dresses were ordered the company gave credit to the earl and not to the countess.

Mr. Hilbery: What represents the ordinary figure for a person in the position of a countess to incur in dress bills in one season?—Some bills would be £400, £500, and £600. We have known them to go to more than £1,000 in a season of six months.

Mr. Morris: I dare say that some of the people who spend most money with your firm are not countesses or titled people?—That has often happened in recent years.

Dress prices have gone up, but among the aristocratic classes the scale as regards numbers has gone down?—I should say not.

Not owing to taxation?—A woman who has a position to keep up will still order the same number of dresses.

**KARL CATHCART'S EVIDENCE.**

Earl Cathcart in evidence said he lived in Pont-street till a fortnight ago. When he married the countess in 1919 she was a widow with a boy of 8 and a girl of 6. He told him that she had means for her children.

From the time you married was your wife extravagant?—Most extravagant. Earl Cathcart said he remonstrated with her continually. He said a boy was born in August 1919.

About September 1919, Earl Cathcart said he arranged to give Lady Cathcart an allowance of £80 a month—and told her she must not exceed it, as it was really more than he could afford. There was a reason why he had not given her an allowance before.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Why was it?—Because shortly after my marriage I guaranteed £1,500 at my bankers, and I was called upon to pay up. That money was spent in ten days. She came to me at the end of the ten days for more money. That was my first experience.

Earl Cathcart said that his net income then, after deduction of income tax and super-tax, was considerably less than £4,000 a year. The rent of the house was £300, and rates and taxes £255. He had a butler and 7 or 8 maids. The earl added, "Of course, I was living on capital."

Mr. Morris: Did bills come in to you for housekeeping expenses?—Yes. If I expostulated she said, "Well, do it yourself then." It was not a job I cared about," added Earl Cathcart.

She says she went out taking her place in society as your wife. Did she go out with you?—Not often.

Did you entertain at Pont-street?—No. I could hardly afford to.

Mr. Justice McCardie: What was the amount of your wife's debts in the summer of last year?—At the beginning of July I think it was a little less than £4,000. Some of the debts, said Earl Cathcart, were money lenders' debts and some were traders' debts. Later Earl Cathcart said: Countess Cathcart went away with the Earl of Craven and he, Earl Cathcart, divorced her in February last.

At the conclusion of counsel's arguments Mr. Justice McCardie said: "I am not going to give judgment now because I think the time has come when the burdens of husbands and the rights of shopkeepers should be definitely stated. I shall consider my judgment and state the law to the best of my ability with the utmost circumspection."

**KAISER'S LAST PHASE****DESERTED BY HIS ARMY AND  
PEOPLE.**

The following narrative of the last day of the reign of the ex-Kaiser was collected by the Daily News special correspondent at Spa a few weeks after the Armistice.

A great deal of romance has been written upon what notable people happened to be doing when the call came to take supreme decisions. On the morning of November 9, 1918, the day of his abdication and flight, William II, was pottering about in the bed of a hill-side stream, one of the feeders of the waters which tumble through the gorge that separates the public Promenade d'Orleans on the Spa Malmédy Road from the private grounds of the Villa Neuvois, where he stayed near German Headquarters while they were at Spa.

For some time before he resigned the Imperial throne, and was hunted out of the royal throne of Prussia by Berlin politicians, the Kaiser's daily exercise took the form of digging channels, like a child at the seaside.

**KAISER'S LITTLE BRIDGE.**  
A bridge of stones the Kaiser had constructed with his own hands across one of the trenches dug by him—about a foot wide—was sufficiently intact at the end of the winter to be considered locally worth preserving.

Nearly every morning while he was at German Headquarters at Spa, William II. spent from eight to ten o'clock digging in the banks or bed of this stream.

The ex-Kaiser must have known for weeks that trouble was accumulating on all sides, yet he preferred to stay at Spa, which was "the front" for the confiding Berliners who thought the War Lord was with his troops, instead of going to field headquarters to be near his harassed armies or to Berlin to face the rising storm.

The thought of both these things was in his mind during some panicky consultations which took place the night before he abdicated with von Hindenburg, General Groner, Chief of the General Staff, and General von Flessen.

Hindenburg and Groner took the view at the military pow-wow that things had gone so far that no action of the Kaiser's could save the situation as there were not sufficient loyal troops, to count upon while von Flessen took up a strong position on the lines that the Kaiser and the army should not be dictated to by violent revolutionists.

**THE CLIMAX.**  
The Kaiser could not have been unaware on the morning of November 9 that events had reached their climax.

Between November 1 and 8, D. Bruck, former Minister of Colonies; Drews, the then Prussian Minister of the Interior; and Schiedemann had successively been announced in Berlin as having gone to the front to see the Kaiser, and had visited him at Spa to tell him that the home front was crumbling and to persuade him to abdicate.

William II's answer was invariably the same. As being the most dramatic and best established version. I quote that given to Herr Drews as recorded by Gen. von der Schulenburg, whose memorandum was the basis for my Spa inquiries.

"What!" shouted the Kaiser, when Drews had discharged his unpleasant mission. "What! You, an official and a Prussian subject who have sworn fidelity to his Sovereign, you dare come to me to support such a thing! Do you know what chaos it would cause?"

"Supposing I did abdicate, and my family renounced the succession," proceeded the Kaiser, "it would bring about the downfall of all the dynasties in Germany. The army would be without a head. The front would melt away and drift back towards the Rhine. The defeatists would join ranks; they would burn, massacre, and pillage, and the enemy would help them."

"I won't think of abdicating. The King of Prussia cannot turn unfaithful to Germany, especially at this hour. I have taken an oath, and I will keep it."

On November 5 and 6 Groner was in Berlin and formed the opinion that the Kaiser's abdication could be no longer deferred, and by the 8th he found that von Hindenburg had gone over to the "Kaiser Must Go" party, indeed, became a very powerful lever to wrest a reluctant and partial abdication from William II.

**AN HISTORIC SCENE.**  
The memoranda of Count von der Schulenburg, chief of the staff of the army of the ex-Crown Prince, and of the German Conservative Party, setting forth the circumstances of the Kaiser's abdication were of assistance to me in reconstructing his last hours as monarch and war-lord.

Still, I experienced considerable difficulty in getting the various incidents of the historic day of November 9 in their order of time and place. I met some people at Spa who, turn-

ed out of the Hotel Britannique, which became German Grand Headquarters, were living at the Villa Clarendon opposite, and watched all the comings and goings, and saw von Hindenburg and his companions walk into the hotel gardens and hand the Kaiser the decisive report from the front which determined his resignation.

They did not know until some hours later that they had been peering at an historic scene.

There were meetings held at various times during the day at the Kaiser's residence (the Villa Neuvois) at Grand Headquarters (the Hotel Britannique) and at Hindenburg's residence (the Villa Sous Bois).

Overnight the Kaiser was left thinking hard how to find a way out of the difficult situation that confronted him.

Prince Max of Baden would resign on the morrow if he did not abdicate. His military leaders intimated a landslide in loyalty. Representatives of the various armies in the field had been summoned to Spa.

The picked troops who were guarding headquarters held a meeting in the park, at which they were asked if they would fire on their brothers already in revolt at Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and as close at hand as Verviers, if they marched on Spa to demand the abdication of the Kaiser. The answer was that they would not.

Hindenburg knew this when he headed the detachment of soldiers to the Kaiser.

The assembly place of the counsel was invited to Spa was at the Hotel Britannique, where the General Staff worked in a large suite of rooms overlooking the garden where Ludendorff had a soundproof room—he was of such a nervous temperament that the least noise disturbed him—and where the Kaiser also had a private room, the one on the first floor protruding over the main entrance.

When German headquarters took over the hotel it belonged to the "honeymoon couple suite," and was beautifully furnished in Louis XVI style.

When the Crown Prince, with Count von der Schulenburg, arrived at Headquarters to take part in the Imperial pow-wow the Count, as he says, found everybody depressed and a state of general disorder. He met General von Flessen and General Baron von Marschall in the hall, and they told him that Hindenburg had just announced that revolution had broken out in Germany, that the revolutionists, supported by soldiers, held the railways, telegraphs and Rhine bridges and could starve the army at the front.

**"ALL GONE MAD."**  
"You have all gone mad here!" exclaimed Schulenburg. "The army is with the Emperor!"

Proceeding to the Villa Neuvois with von Flessen and von Marschall, the Count found the Kaiser there with Hindenburg, Groner, von Hintz (former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gumbert (of the same Department), and Major Niemann.

"I beg your Majesty to accept my resignation," said Hindenburg at the start of the conference, "because I have to say things which, as a Prussian officer, I cannot say to my King."

"We will see first," replied the Kaiser.

Groner then acted as principal spokesman for the "Kaiser Must Go" party.

"The army is in a desperate state," he declared.

The Kaiser did not know that the disaffected military was threatening to march from Verviers on Spa and bombard his headquarters, nor that the garrison of Spa had, to all intents and purposes, deserted him. Every thing that occurred during this dramatic council would indicate that William II had too readily allowed himself to be lulled into a feeling of security.

Groner had only a few more words to say: "We can no longer rely on the army. With the enemy still on the offensive in front of us, we cannot turn our faces towards Berlin. By the very act of attempting to crush the insurrection we should create civil war in Germany. The opinion of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and my own, which is backed by all the generals of divisions, is that the country can only be saved by the immediate abdication of your Majesty."

Count Schulenburg, who from the moment he reached Spa, was furious at the attitude of Hindenburg, and heard from Flessen and Marschall what was in the air, told the Kaiser a different story.

"Your Majesty can rely on the army of the Crown Prince," he said.

"My advice is: Don't surrender to violence; don't abdicate; don't engage in civil war; but re-establish order in certain selected districts. The army will be with your Majesty in executing such a programme."

The Kaiser jumped at this idea. If it did nothing else it put off the evil hour.

**GOVERNOR LEAVES****FAREWELLS AT MURRAY PIER.**

This morning H.E. the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, left Murray Pier to board the s.s. "Empress of Russia."

Many people gathered at the Pier, including Sir William Rees Davies, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Col. Nicholson, Hon. Messrs. Claud Severn, J. H. Kemp, T. L. Perkins, A. R. Lowe, E. A. Irving, A. G. M. Fletcher, M. V. D. Parr, E. R. Halifax, H. W. Bird, Chon Shou Son, Ng Hon Tex, A. O. Lang, C. Montague, Ede, Commodore Grace, Bishop Duppuy, Bishop Pozzoni, Mr. Paul Kremer, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, Messrs. A. Dyer Ball, C. G. Alabaster, Ho Fook D. W. Tratman, E. D. C. Wolfe, P. P. J. Woodhouse, J. W. Franks, G. N. Orme, and H. Green.

His Excellency arrived by car accompanied by Capt. Neville and Mr. Eric Rice. He shook hands with the assemblage and then boarded a launch.

One maintained that things had gone too far, and that it would be impossible to undertake the campaign favoured by the Emperor. They could not count on food from Belgium, and could not recognise a loyal army in a few days.

"The army is no longer behind your Majesty," he insisted in brutal contradiction to the optimism shared by Schulenberg and Flessen.

The Kaiser interrupted the wrangle to ask Schulenberg and Groner on what grounds they had formed such divergent opinions concerning the feelings of the army, and whom they had consulted. Each officer contended that he had the very best reasons for putting forward the view he held, and then the Kaiser, passing over the head of Groner, turned to Hindenburg and Schulenberg, and said to them:

**THE END.**  
"You two must give me your opinions in writing, but not before you have questioned all the officers in command. Remember this, I don't want civil war—I have only one desire and that is to lead the army back into the Fatherland in orderly ranks."

Groner: "The army will return to Germany in close ranks, and in order, under its officers and generals, but not under the leadership of your Majesty."

Schulenberg: "You are wrong."

Hindenburg: "All the news from the front and from Germany renders the abdication of your Majesty absolutely necessary. Neither General von Groner nor myself can guarantee the fidelity of the army any longer."

The Kaiser: "You will consult all my superior commanding officers as to the state of feeling in the army. If they tell me that the army is no longer with me then I am ready to go but not before."

I think it was at this point that the morning conference at the Villa Neuvois broke off. Colonel Heyde, of the General Staff, who worked from the Hotel Britannique, was instructed to telephone to 39 Generals of the armies of the Crown Prince, Prince Rupprecht and General von Gallwitz to obtain the information that the Kaiser required.

Before we leave the Villa Neuvois, I will recall a few recollections of the Kaiser's war residence. It was a very ordinary country house, approached by a drive through an avenue of very immature trees abutting on to a porch of red brick and stone.

A sharp turn to the left, past the vestibule, then through the kitchen—already underground—a door dropped down half-dozen steps to an enormous iron door. It was the entrance to the Kaiser's dug-out. The door weighed a ton; it had come from Wesen, and had been brought from Spa to the villa on a light railway, which carried the cement to build the rest of the dug-out; and, although swung on hinges, took the united forces of the officer who accompanied me and myself to open.

Inside was a white cement cellar, wired by telephones and electric light, but only one burner had been affixed because, as a matter of fact, the Kaiser had never been driven to these depths. Only once had British aeroplanes flown over Spa, and then their mission was inquisitive rather than destructive.

**MAN-WOMAN MARRIAGE**

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**HONGKONG HOTEL.****ITS LATEST PURCHASE.**

The Shanghai Sanitary Steam Laundry has been bought by the Shanghai Hotels Ltd., in which the Hongkong Hotel has a controlling interest.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., at Shanghai last week, the sale was mentioned. The laundry has been closed down, and at the meeting the Chairman said that to an appeal to shareholders to subscribe further capital only ten responded, applying for 106 additional shares. He continued:

Whilst we have been unable to find sufficient financial support to reopen the laundry, which closed down on January 27, 1922, we are able now to report that we have secured a firm offer to purchase the whole of the Company's undertaking for the very substantial sum of £110,000, which we have no hesitation in recommending to the shareholders should be accepted, for in our opinion, the assets of the Company could not be more advantageously realized.

Nine cases of plague were notified yesterday. There were five deaths.

**HONGKONG TIDES.**

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Folies Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9. The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 10 inches below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the heights given in the table.

June 16 to 21.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day	Time	Height	Direction	Day	Time	Height	Direction
Mon. 16	10.15	10.2	SE	Mon. 16	22.15	2.5	SE
Tues. 17	11.15	10.5	SE	Tues. 17	21.15	2.8	SE
Wed. 18	12.15	10.8	SE	Wed. 18	20.15	3.1	SE
Thurs. 19	13.15	11.1	SE	Thurs. 19	19.15	3.4	SE
Fri. 20	14.15	11.4	SE	Fri. 20	18.15	3.7	SE
Sat. 21	15.15	11.7	SE	Sat. 21	17.15	4.0	SE

**Why the Roof Leaked.**

Workmen according to repair the roof of St. Augustine's Church, Grimsby, found a cartload of rold metal there.

Boys of the locality, it transpired, make a target of the church bells and the falling stones smashed the glass.

To deprive the boys of ammunition, the vestry meeting has decided to ask the Corporation to take measures to the adjacent roads.



Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast.

From 5.58 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 52nd, 58th, 59th, 64th, and 64th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard time (8 hours East of Greenwich).





Capt. McMahon and President Harding

To attend a convention of Shriners at San Francisco, some Washington politicians went by motor. President Harding, himself a Shriner, saw them off.



Famous American tenor, recently very ill, has gone to England with his family.



Just divorced in Paris from Alexander Smith-Cochran.



Chicago business woman, already preparing to run for mayor next year.



Who fought Carpentier last month.



George Carpentier, int.

A new picture of famous French boxer.



An effect group of College girls.



Married and divorced—that's all.



Ex-President of China.



Famous American advocate, now in Paris engaged in an American divorce suit.



Record non-stop run of special train, hired by anxious millionaire whose little boy was ill in New York. The man was Harry F. Sinclair, an oil magnate.



Two little Gotham boys.



William Ferrazuriz

A Chilean millionaire who committed suicide in Paris, over a love affair.



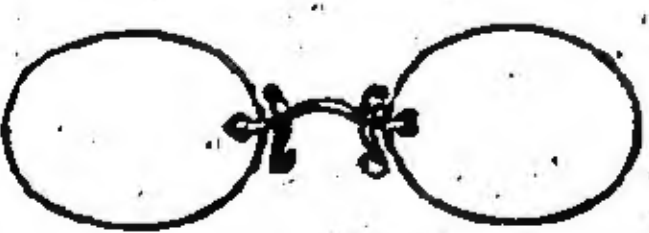
This style "kangue" still used in parts of China.



Electric pain remover in New York hospital. It is called an Electron Emitter.

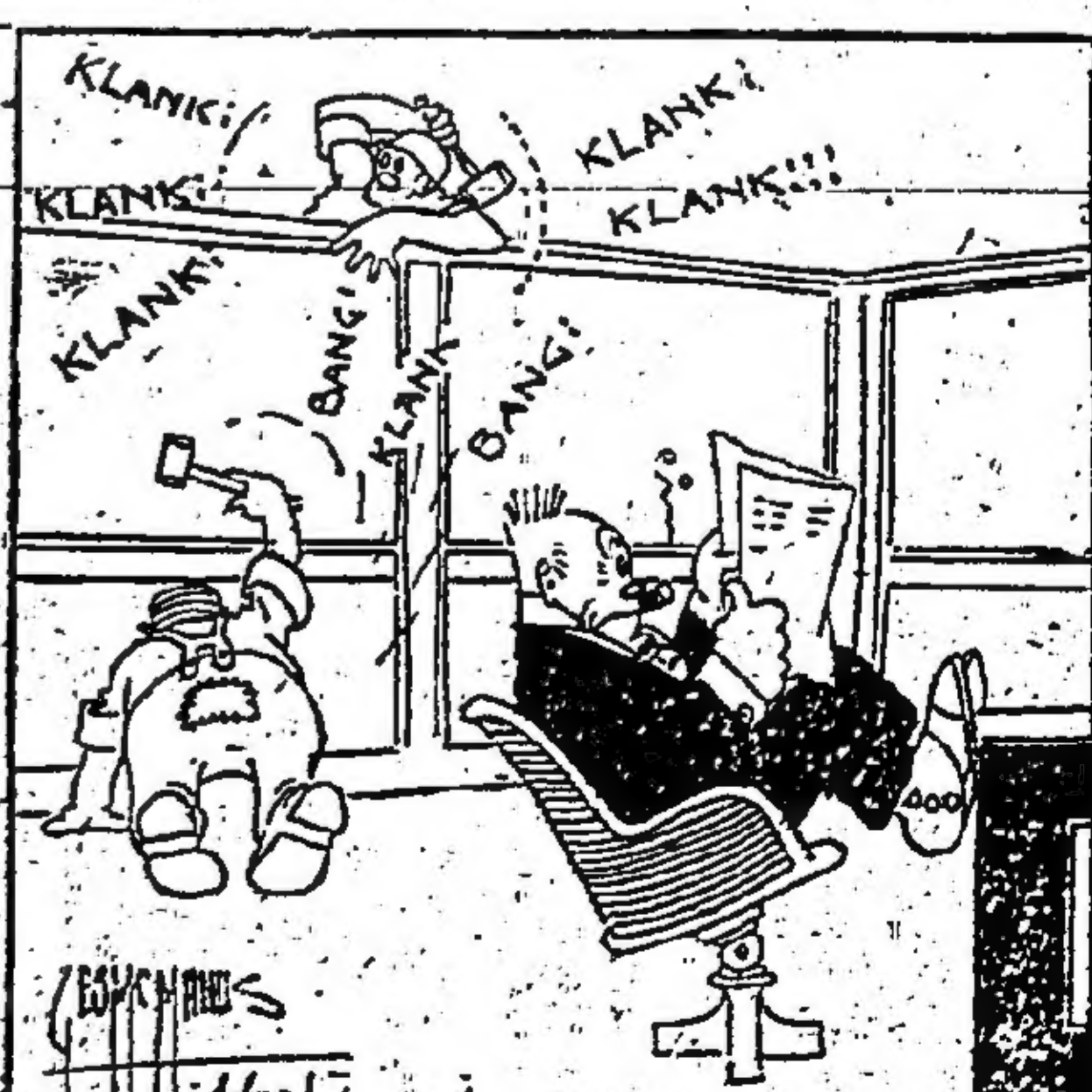
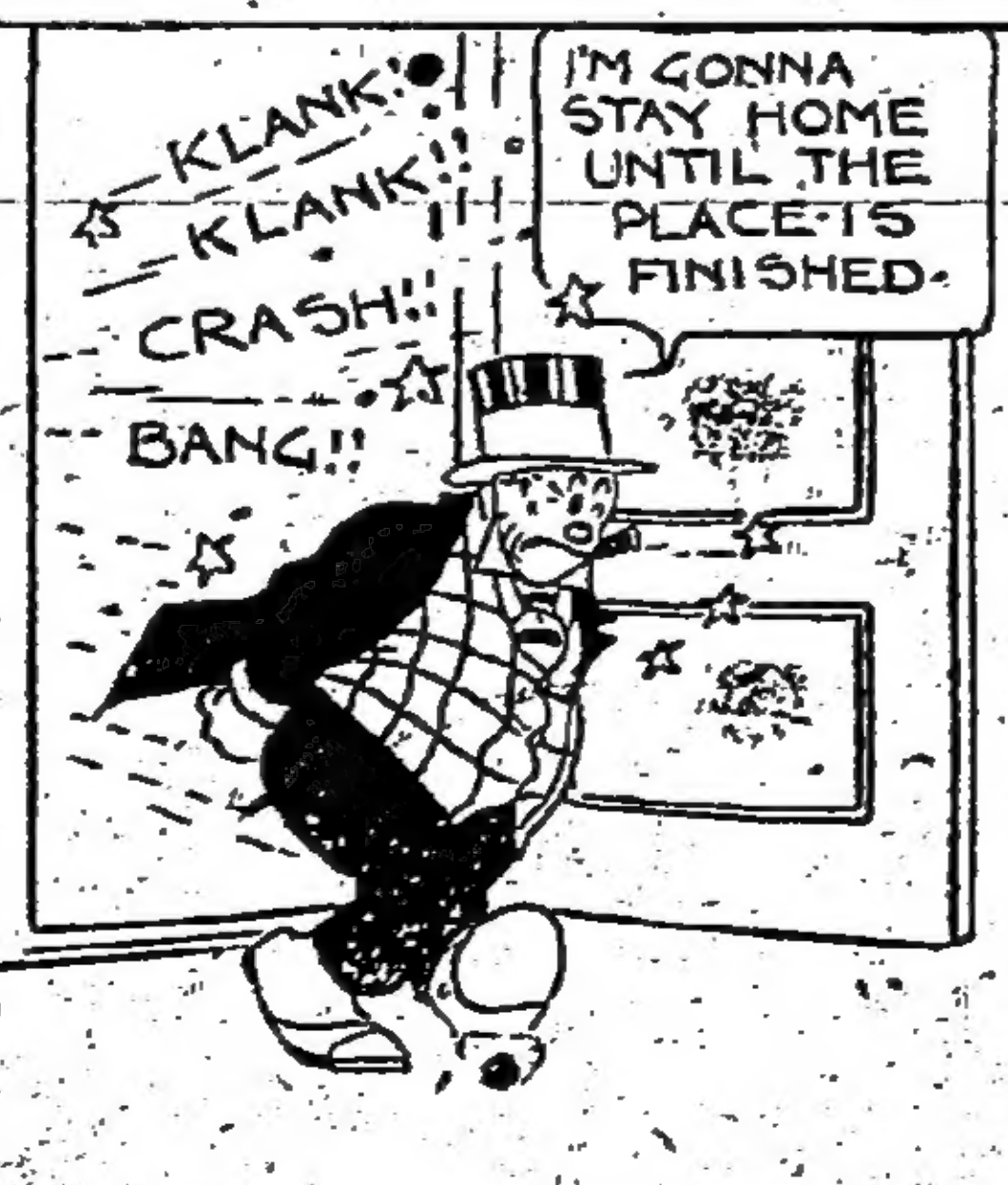
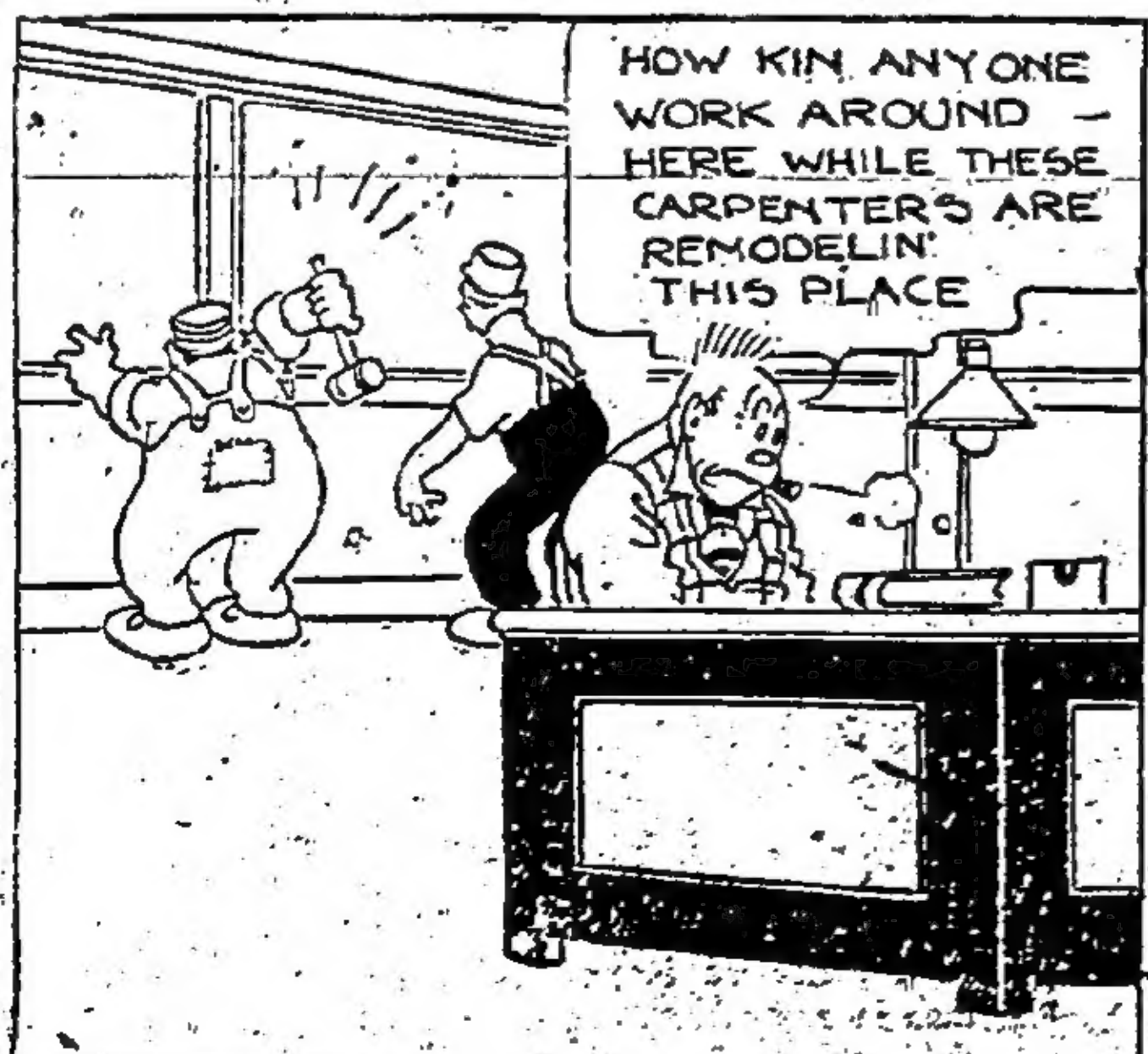
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FENGNIEN TROOPS EXPELLED FROM CHIAOYANG.

PEKING, June 14th. The latest message from Shaihaikuan says the Chihli forces are confident of successfully terminating the hostilities within a few days.

The so-called Jehol column reached Chaoyang yesterday, from where they expelled the Fengtien troops.

## A BOLSHIEVIST INVASION.

PEKING, June 13th. Wan Fu Lin, the Commandant of the Railway Guard at Manchuli, telegraphs that 7,000 Bolshevik irregulars are concentrated about twenty miles west of Manchuli, and that the intention on their part to occupy Manchuli is indicated by report received.

The Heilankiang administration is taking military precautions for its defence.

## THE NEW PEKING CABINET.

PEKING, June 13th. A mandate dated June 13th, was issued at 2:30 this morning, appointing the following Cabinet:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Dr. W. W. Yen (acting).

Minister of Finance—Tang Kung.

Minister of the Navy—Li Tinchin.

Minister of Education—Huang Yen.

Minister for War—General Wu Peifu.

Minister of Communications—Kao Engshang.

Minister for the Interior—Tang Yen-kai.

Minister of Justice—Wang Chung-hui.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Chang Kuokan.

Another mandate dated June 11th, and issued simultaneously, accepts the resignations of Chow Tsching (the temporary Premier) and the members of his Cabinet.

A mandate issued this morning, appointing President Li Yuan Heng's reappointment, says in recent days the country has been afflicted from various sides, and the people have been subjected to misery, trouble and again.

Recently communications reached me from the House of Parliament, educational, agricultural, and commercial institutions, requesting me to resume the Presidency in view of the danger our conditions present.

The obvious sincerity of these requests made it impossible for me to decline, accordingly I came to Peking and took over the duties of President on June 11th. I shall do my utmost to act in the interests of the country and the people, and trust that my civil and military colleagues will assist me to the fullest extent of their power.

President Li Yuan Heng proposes the disbanding of at least half the soldiery, allowing the provinces only one mixed brigade and one regiment each, the remainder of the forces becoming the National Army.

## NEW BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

PEKING, June 13th. The British Secretary for State has approved of the appointment of Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., as Consul-General in Shanghai.

Mr. Barton has for some time past been the Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Peking. He joined the Consular Service of China in 1895; acted as Assistant Commissioner at Weihaiwei from 1900 to 1901; was interpreter to the British Contingent of the China Field Force during the operations at Tientsin for two months in 1900 and was appointed Assistant Political Officer during the advance on Peking. He was afterwards for a short time Vice-Consul at Tientsin, in 1901, and from there went to Peking as Assistant to the Legation. In 1906 he was appointed to Shanghai as Assistant in the Shipping Office (Local Vice-Consul) and in 1908 was promoted to be one of H.M.'s Vice-Consuls in China, and was employed as Vice-Consul in Shanghai till June 1910. In December, 1910, he became Acting Chinese Secretary at Peking and received the substantive appointment in May, 1911. Mr. Barton was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1910.

## STRIKES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, June 13th. All shipping is affected owing to a strike of 10,000 Indian seamen, including the firemen and stewards, over an increased wage demand.

The position of the stevedores' and coolies' strike is unchanged.

## JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

LONDON, June 13th. In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. C. B. Harnsworth said that the Japanese representative at the Washington Conference, gave an assurance that the occupation of North Saghalien would come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement could be arranged with an orderly Russian Government, but the evacuation had not yet commenced.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE RECONSTRUCTION.

PARIS, June 13th. It is announced that the Minister of Finance hopes to be able to submit, by the end of the week, a scheme which is now considering, authorizing the creation of a financial concern to replace the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Minister himself is believed to favour the proposal.

## FRENCH ADVANCE TO AUSTRIA.

PARIS, June 13th. The bill granting Austria an advance of 50,000,000 francs, has passed the Senate.

## MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The N.A.A.I. Motorship "Teneriffe" (Norwegian Africa and Australia Line, China and Australia Line, China and Japan Service) is due to arrive here about the middle of next month. The ship left Antwerp on May 27 for the East.

The T.E.S. s.s. "Shinyo Maru" arrived at Yokohama on June 8 and sailed June 10 for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The R.F. "Deucalion" for New York and Boston left Manila on June 10 for Singapore.

The B.F. s.s. "Antiochus" arrived at Liverpool on June 10.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yamaguchi Maru" (Bombay Line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on May 30 and is expected here to-day.

The B.F. s.s. "Alcinous" for New York and Boston left Seeloo on June 12 and is due here June 14, and will be despatched June 15 for Singapore.

The S.Y.S. s.s. "Tobin Maru" (Liverpool Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Dairen and Shanghai on May 29 and is expected here to-day.

The s.s. "Meana" (Thorsen & Co.) passed Swaz on May 17 and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Nikko Maru" (Australia Line) left Sydney for Hongkong via ports on May 26 and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.E. s.s. "Bengal Maru" (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for Hongkong via ports on May 27 and is expected here to-day.

The Kuen Sang s.s. "Saitan" will leave for Singapore via Swatow to-day.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia," Capt. J. A. Hooker, R.N.R. Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Wongoo), Nankai, Kobe and Yokohama to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Nikko Maru" (Australia Line) left Manila for Hongkong on June 12 and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.E. s.s. "Mito Maru" (Hankow Line) left Tientsin for Hongkong on June 11 and is expected here to-morrow.

The R.I.S.N. Co. s.s. "Zira" is expected to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Lima Maru" (Hankow Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on June 10 and is expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kamala" left Singapore for this port on June 12 at noon with the outward English Mails, and is due here on June 17 at about 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yamaguchi Maru" (Bombay Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on June 11 and is expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kamala" left Singapore for this port on June 12 at noon with the outward English Mails, and is due here on June 17 at about 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yamaguchi Maru" (Bombay Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on June 11 and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.E. s.s. "Dango Maru" (Australia Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Nankai on June 12 and is expected here on June 15.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Yokohama on June 12 at 4 p.m. (Tuesday) and is due at Vancouver on June 22.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Mishima Maru" (European Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji and Shanghai on June 12 and is expected here on June 22.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Japan" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai on June 1 and is due here on or about the June 21.

The B.F. s.s. "Tyndareos" from Pacific Coast left Victoria, B.C., on May 26 for Yokohama, and this port and is due here on June 26.

The P. M. s.s. "President Hayes" is due here on Wednesday May 31 at daylight. She sails from this port on June 2 for San Francisco via Manila and Honolulu, arriving at San Francisco on June 27.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashmir" left London on May 26 and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about the July 1.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Matsumoto Maru" (Hankow Line) left London for Hongkong via Rues on May 20 and is expected here on July 2.

The E. & A. s.s. "St. Alban" left Sydney with the Australian Mail on Tuesday, the June 12 and is due to arrive at this port July 3.

The P. M. s.s. "President Harrison" (Formerly the "Wolverine State" will sail from San Francisco on June 12 arriving at Hongkong July 3. This steamer leaves for Manila on June 11, arriving at that port on June 12, leaving on June 16 and arriving at San Francisco on August 5.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Goods arriving by the s.s. "Hannava" not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

Cargo by the s.s. "Orande Gaud" undelivered to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Cargo by the s.s. "Odekerk" not cleared by to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Java-China Japan-Lips.

Damaged cargo by the "Pernia Maru" will be examined to-morrow at 11 a.m. Agents—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cargo by the s.s. "Ren Lomond" remaining undelivered after June 19 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on that day at 10 a.m.

Damaged cargo by the s.s. "Nijo Maru" will be examined on June 19 after which date undelivered cargo will be subject to storage assessment.

Good by the s.s. "Talyo Maru" not cleared by Tuesday, June 20, will be subject to rent. Broken, chafed and damaged packages will be examined at 11 a.m. the same day. Agents—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

No suffer from camp colic or pain in the stomach when Chembein's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BANK.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(An American Bank for trade with the Far East.)

Owned by a group of American Banks and under the control of the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Complete banking facilities incident to foreign trade.

Travellers Checks of the American Bankers' Association and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, negotiable throughout the world, for Sale and Encashment with us.

## HEAD OFFICE:

New York

## BRANCH:

San Francisco.

Head Office for the Orient:

Shanghai.

Hankow.

Peking.

Manila.

Singapore.

D. M. BIGGAR,

Manager.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 15, 1922.

On London — 3/7-1/2

On demand — 3/7-1/2

On 30 days sight — 3/7-1/2

On 4 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 6 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 9 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 12 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 15 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 18 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 21 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 24 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 27 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 30 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 33 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 36 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 39 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 42 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 45 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 48 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 51 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 54 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 57 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 60 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 63 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 66 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 69 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 72 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 75 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 78 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 81 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 84 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 87 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 90 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 93 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 96 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 99 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 102 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 105 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 108 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 111 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 114 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 117 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 120 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 123 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 126 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 129 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 132 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 135 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 138 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 141 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 144 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 147 months sight — 3/7-1/2

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On 204 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 207 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 210 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 213 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 216 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 219 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 222 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 225 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 228 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 231 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 234 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 237 months sight — 3/7-1/2

On 240 months sight — 3/7-1/2

## NOTICE.

PRM TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. every 15 minutes

9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. — 10 "

11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. — 15 "

12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. — 10 "

2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. — 15 "

4:00 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. — 15 "

6:15 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. — 15 "

8:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 minutes

11:45 p.m.

NIGHT CARS.

8:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. 8:30 p.m.

9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 minutes

11:45 p.m.

NIGHT CARS as on Week-days.

EXTRA 8:15-12:00 midnight

8:30 a.m. and 7:45 a.m.

9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. every 15 minutes

11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. — 15 "

12:00 noon to 1:30 p.m. — 10 "

1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. — 15 "

4:00 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. — 15 "

6:15 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. — 15 "

8:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 minutes

11:45 p.m.

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1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. — 15 "

4:00 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. — 15 "

6:15 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. — 15 "

8:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 minutes



